

3.4 Southeast Alaska Region

3.4.1 Overview

The Southeast Alaska Region is comprised of multiple jurisdictions and census areas that comprise the Alaska panhandle. As shown in Figure 3.4-1, the region encompasses a wide range of communities from Yakutat to Ketchikan and Prince of Wales Island. In terms of volume, it accounted for only 3.3 percent of the groundfish landed and processed in Alaska during the 1991-1999 period. In this regard it is much more similar to South Central region than to the Kodiak Island or Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Island regions. The species mix among regionally important groundfish is less oriented towards high volume/lower value fish (pollock and cod) and more towards lower volume/higher value fish (sablefish, rockfish) than is the case in the higher producing regions.

Figure 3.4-1. Southeast Alaska Study Region



Quite a few communities in the region report groundfish landings for the period 1992 to 2000 – Craig, Excursion Inlet, Gustavus, Hoonah, Juneau, Kake, Ketchikan, Klawock, Metlakatla, Pelican, Petersburg, Sitka, Wrangell, and Yakutat. However, most of these landings were quite small, possibly in conjunction with other fisheries. The top three ports account for almost all of the region's reported processing. In alphabetical order, they are Petersburg, Sitka, and Yakutat. All three communities support diverse fisheries, pursued by fisherman participating in multiple fisheries. The main directed groundfish fisheries are for rockfish and sablefish.

Sitka and Petersburg are both relatively large communities (by Alaska standards) and reasonably diverse communities, although both depend heavily on their fishing sectors (salmon, halibut, groundfish). Sitka's 2000 population was 19 percent Native, while Petersburg's was 7 percent Native. Yakutat is much smaller in size, and in relative terms may be more dependent upon commercial fishing (especially salmon, but including groundfish) and fish-related tourism than are Sitka and Petersburg. Yakutat's 2000 population was 47 percent Native. As for most Southeast Alaska region communities, subsistence is an important cultural and economic component of the social fabric of these communities.

The following regional discussion will include general information on all Southeast Alaska region communities reporting groundfish landings and processing, but most attention will be devoted to Yakutat, Sitka, and Petersburg.

3.4.2 Population

Table 3.4-1 displays population for selected Southeast Alaska region communities for 1880 through 2000. There is no clear regional dynamic of community growth. Petersburg, Yakutat, and Sitka also display different dynamics. Petersburg appears to have experienced steady growth, with spurts from 1960 to 1970, and especially 1970 to 1980. It is a regional center for the U.S. Forest Service and now has a fairly well developed retail and service sector. Tourism is still in a developmental stage, although there are a number of hotels and bed and breakfast enterprises. Yakutat was relatively stable over the reporting period, but has experienced growth since 1970. Lodges and fish charters appear to be the main economic alternative to the commercial fishing industry, with some timber activity as well. Sitka has also experienced growth since 1950, in part due to the establishment of a pulp mill nearby in 1960 (closed in 1993) and the incorporation of the City and Borough in 1971. Sitka has since become a government and education center, as well as a tourism destination.

Table 3.4-1. 1880-2000 Total Population Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Incorporation Type	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
Craig	1st Class City	1,397	1,260	527	272	273	374	505	231	212	0	0	0	0
Gustavus	Unincorporated	429	258	98	64	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoonah	1st Class City	860	795	680	748	686	563	716	514	402	462	447	438	0
Juneau	Unified Home Rule Municipality	30,711	26,751	19,528	13,556	9,745	5,956	5,729	4,043	3,058	1,644	1,864	1,253	0
Kake	1st Class City	710	700	555	448	455	376	419	386	387	232	0	0	0
Ketchikan	Home Rule City	7,922	8,263	7,198	6,994	6,483	5,305	4,695	3,796	2,458	1,613	459	40	0
Klawock	1st Class City	854	722	318	213	251	404	455	437	19	241	131	287	0
Metlakatla	Federal Law (Indian Reservation)	1,375	1,464	1,333	1,245	1,135	1,119	674	466	574	602	465	823	0
Pelican	1st Class City	163	222	180	133	135	180	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg	Home Rule City	3,224	3,207	2,821	2,042	1,502	1,619	1,323	1,252	879	585	0	0	0
Sitka	Unified Home Rule Municipality	8,835	8,588	7,803	6,109	3,237	1,985	1,987	1,056	1,175	1,039	1,396	1,190	540
Wrangell	Home Rule City	2,308	2,479	2,184	2,029	1,315	1,263	1,162	948	821	743	868	316	106
Yakutat	Home Rule Borough	680	534	449	190	230	298	292	265	165	271	247	308	300

Source: Historic data from Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development. 2000 data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, accessed through www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.

Table 3.4-2 indicates that Southeast Alaska is an ethnically mixed region, but that the communities differ markedly in this matter. Furthermore, ethnic diversity is more limited than in the other Alaskan regions considered in this document. The main groups present are Caucasians and Alaskan Natives, with other groups present only in relatively small percentages. In Petersburg and Sitka, Caucasians are the strong majority of the population (81 and 68 percent respectively), with Alaskan Natives as 7 and 19 percent of their respective populations. Yakutat is 47 percent Native and 41 percent Caucasian. This overall population composition reflects the general identity or “feel” of each community, as Petersburg highlights its Norwegian fishing history, Sitka its diverse Native-Russian-American history, and Yakutat more its Native heritage. All three are fishing communities.

Males outnumber females in all of the selected regional communities as shown in Table 3.4-2. The three communities of primary concern differ slightly in this respect, but none shows the great differences seen in the four large groundfish ports of the Aleutian region. Males in Petersburg, Sitka, and Yakutat are 52, 51 and 54 percent of their respective populations.

Table 3.4-2. 2000 Regional Population Composition Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Male Population	Female Population	Native Population	Pct Native Population	White Population	Black Population	Asian Population	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders	Some other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic Population
Craig	761	636	303	21.7%	937	1	8	0	8	140	39
Gustavus	241	188	18	4.2%	383	0	1	1	7	19	6
Hoonah	456	404	521	60.6%	247	2	1	0	7	82	31
Juneau	15,469	14,242	3,496	11.4%	22,969	248	1,438	116	323	2,121	1,040
Kake	377	333	474	66.8%	171	2	2	0	4	57	11
Ketchikan	3,994	3,928	1,394	17.6%	5,340	59	543	16	41	529	268
Klawock	476	381	435	50.9%	350	0	4	1	1	63	12
Metlakatla	715	660	1,125	81.8%	131	3	1	0	7	108	25
Pelican	96	67	35	21.5%	118	0	2	0	1	7	1
Petersburg	1,679	1,545	232	7.2%	2,632	10	89	6	60	195	92
Sitka	4,505	4,330	1,641	18.6%	6,052	28	335	31	83	665	290
Wrangell	1,188	1,120	358	15.5%	1,696	3	15	3	8	225	23
Yakutat	367	313	320	47.1%	282	1	10	6	0	61	6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, accessed through www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.

Table 3.4-3 provides information on 2000 housing and household income information in the communities. 1990 data indicates that of the communities listed, Petersburg has the highest median and family household income. Sitka's is more mid-range, and Yakutat's is among the lowest for the region. The explanation for the difference between Petersburg and Sitka is not immediately obvious, but the relatively low median income for Yakutat is, at least in part, due to a more limited range of economic opportunities. This, in turn, is related in part to the relatively small size of the community. Petersburg and Sitka had 2000 housing vacancy rates in the 9 to 10 percent range, while Yakutat experienced a 34 percent vacancy rate at the same time.

Table 3.4-3a. 1990 Housing and Household Information Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Total Households	Average Persons Per Household	Median Household Income	Family Households	Median Family Income
Craig	504	444	60	444	3	47,250	305	50,562
Gustavus	218	101	117	101	3	41,538	64	43,750
Hoonah	268	242	26	242	3	36,442	183	40,781
Juneau	10,638	9,902	736	9,902	3	47,924	6,628	54,088
Kake	265	220	45	220	3	35,875	178	37,375
Ketchikan	3,360	3,164	196	3,164	3	41,931	2,006	50,284
Klawock	281	241	40	241	3	39,583	177	43,304
Metlakatla	527	448	79	452	3	38,370	361	40,662
Pelican	98	81	17	81	2	27,083	45	37,500
Petersburg	1,222	1,135	87	1,135	3	49,318	796	55,933
Sitka	3,222	2,939	283	2,939	3	43,337	2,102	49,327
Wrangell	1,054	942	112	942	3	37,538	662	44,375
Yakutat	189	175	14	175	3	36,875	115	40,714

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 3.4-3b. 2000 Housing and Household Information Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Total Households	Average Household Size	Median Household Income	Family Households	Median Family Income
Craig	580	523	57	523	2.63	a	349	a
Gustavus	345	199	146	114	2.16	a	114	a
Hoonah	348	300	48	300	2.83	a	215	a
Juneau	12,282	11,543	739	11,543	2.60	a	7,638	a
Kake	288	246	42	246	2.88	a	172	a
Ketchikan	3,645	3,197	448	3,197	2.42	a	1,956	a
Klawock	368	313	55	313	2.73	a	216	a
Metlakatla	531	469	62	469	2.93	a	338	a
Pelican	94	70	24	70	2.30	a	41	a
Petersburg	1,367	1,240	127	1,240	2.56	a	850	a
Sitka	3,650	3,278	372	3,278	2.61	a	2,218	a
Wrangell	1,092	907	185	907	2.52	a	623	a
Yakutat	385	261	124	261	2.61	a	158	a

2000 census data are not yet available for household income; this table will be updated as soon as they are available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, accessed through www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.

3.4.3 Employment and Income

Data on unemployment and poverty indices for 1990 are presented in Table 3.4-4.⁷ Unemployment is significantly higher in Yakutat than in Sitka or Petersburg, and more adults are not actively seeking work in Yakutat than in Sitka or Petersburg. This is another indicator of more limited economic opportunities in Yakutat as compared to the other two communities. The percentage of households living in poverty is also significantly higher in Yakutat than in the other two communities.

⁷ Relevant data from the 2000 census are not yet available, so this section still relies on 1990 data – it will be updated as soon as the information becomes available.

Table 3.4-4. 1990 Employment and Poverty Information Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Total Persons Employed	Unemployed	Percent Unemployment	Percent Adults Not Working	Not Seeking Employment	Percent Poverty
Craig	633	58	8.40%	25.90%	163	3.90%
Gustavus	124	6	4.60%	26.20%	38	3.60%
Hoonah	321	56	14.90%	35.40%	120	3.80%
Juneau	14,673	732	4.80%	25.00%	4,158	5.50%
Kake	253	31	10.90%	46.80%	192	7.00%
Ketchikan	4,258	385	8.60%	31.20%	1,545	5.50%
Klawock	267	56	17.30%	48.40%	194	8.40%
Metlakatla	488	123	12.80%	49.20%	349	9.80%
Pelican	140	5	3.40%	17.20%	24	13.60%
Petersburg	1,619	69	4.20%	28.80%	587	4.10%
Sitka	4,532	309	6.70%	26.70%	1,341	4.80%
Wrangell	1,189	117	9.00%	34.10%	497	6.00%
Yakutat	254	34	11.80%	33.70%	95	10.50%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.4-5 provides a perspective on the regional distribution of employment across industry sectors over the period 1975-1999. Fisheries in general, and groundfish fisheries in particular, are relatively small contributors to the Southeast region's employment base, especially compared to the government, services, and retail sectors. The agricultural services, forestry, and fishing category do contain a significant number of fishing-related jobs, but this category also includes the timber industry, a locally important sector. Similarly, the "manufacturing" category includes fish processing employment, but also that associated with timber operations. For the three communities of most concern, fishing and fish processing is more important in absolute terms than it is for the "average" regional community. The relative importance may be more debatable, however, given the relatively larger size of Petersburg, and especially Sitka compared to the other communities in the region other than Juneau and Ketchikan. It must also be noted that this table also probably underestimates fisheries-related self-employment.

Table 3.4-5. Total Employment for Southeast Alaska Region, 1975–1999

Sector	No. of Persons Employed by Year					
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fishing, and Other	974a	2,262	3,120	3,357	3,047	2,187a
Construction	1217a	1,677	2,729	1,914	2,663a	2,788a
Federal, Civilian	2,064a	2,466a	2,040a	2,102a	1,924	1,760
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,170a	1,808a	1,702a	2,303	2,442a	2,120a
Manufacturing	3,828a	4,797	3,500	5,711	4,566	3,494a
Military	1,365a	1,183	1,010	1,315	1,261a	1,147a
Mining	39a	23a	54a	131a	269a	36a
Retail Trade	3,330a	4,023	5,101	6,357	7,935	7,576
Service	3,615a	5,002a	6,900a	9,267a	11,401	13,245
State and Local	6,751	7,746	9,687	9,890	10,008	10,233
Transportation and Public Utilities	2,122a	2,604	2,174a	2,911a	3,361	3,141
Wholesale Trade	373a	327a	398a	683a	629a	733a

Note: Where “a” appears in the table, the data is suppressed due to confidentiality reasons, or because there were fewer than ten jobs in that sector during the year indicated. Where an “a” follows a numerical value, one or more of the underlying statistical areas faced disclosure or other limitations. Although the data do not appear in the table, the totals shown in the summary table reflect all available information, which might include estimates of employment and income for unusually small sectors.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS), 1969-1999. Personal income and employment estimates for all counties and metropolitan areas in the United States.

Table 3.4-6 provides information on earnings by sector for the region for selected years from 1975 through 1999. As shown, the two sectors most closely associated with the fishing industry are not the leading sources of earnings in the region. The state and local government, the service sector, retail trade, and federal civilian are the four most significant income and earnings generators.

Table 3.4-6. Southeast Alaska Region Personal Income and Earnings, 1975-1999

Sector	Earnings by Year (\$Millions)					
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fishing, and Other	8.3a	26.6	59.2	77.4	61.2	33.6a
Construction	30.9a	59.8	102.6	69.7	110.9a	115.2a
Federal, Civilian	38.0	67.7	82.5	105.8	122.0	124.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.6a	25.2a	31.9a	38.3	51.3a	51.1a
Manufacturing	69.6a	137.7	119.3	219.5	179.9	121.4a
Military	11.1a	16.3	28.3	33.9	42.4	44.9
Mining	0.8a	1.6a	5.3a	4.0a	15.8a	0.7a
Retail Trade	36.6	56.0	94.8	108.2	151.8	149.5
Service	36.4a	79.7a	131.0a	156.0a	228.4	282.7
State and Local	117.9	218.9	359.4	389.2	445.6	443.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	33.0a	63.4	70.2a	92.2a	116.3	110.7
Wholesale Trade	7.3a	8.6a	12.9a	22.3a	20.7a	22.1a

Note: Where "a" appears in the table, the data is suppressed due to confidentiality reasons, or because there were fewer than ten jobs in that sector during the year indicated. Where an "a" follows a numerical value, one or more of the underlying statistical areas faced disclosure or other limitations. Although the data do not appear in the table, the totals shown in the summary table reflect all available information, which might include estimates of employment and income for unusually small sectors.

Source: REIS, 1969-1999. Personal income and employment estimates for all counties and metropolitan areas in the United States.

Table 3.4-7 summarizes the change seen in income, population, per capita income, and employment in the region over the period 1975-1999. Note that since 1975 population has increased 40 percent, while the number of persons employed has increased 86 percent. This would seem to reflect a regional increase in part-time (especially service sector and retail trade) jobs in addition to a general growth of the economy.

Table 3.4-7. Personal Income, Population, Per Capita Income, and Total Employment for Southeast Alaska Region, 1975-1999

Indicator	Indicator Data by Year					
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
Personal Income (\$Millions)	467.9	878.3	1,362.6	1,746.5	2,073.5	2,225.5
Population (No. of Persons)	51,907	54,385	67,562	69,490	73,401	72,525
Per Capita Personal Income (\$)	\$9,014	\$16,149	\$20,168	\$25,133	\$28,248	\$30,686
Total Full- and Part-Time Employment (No. of Persons)	27,336	34,087	38,927	46,731	49,748	50,891

Personal income includes nonfarm and farm income (adjusted for social insurance and residence) plus dividends, interest, rent, and transfer payments.

Source: REIS, 1969-1999. Personal income and employment estimates for all counties and metropolitan areas in the United States.

Table 3.4-8 provides a look at employment and earnings in the food and kindred products manufacturing sector. Figure 3.4-2 shows the seasonality of this employment. They provide a different perspective and perhaps a more accurate picture of total regional seafood-related

employment, particularly for onshore processing jobs. Average monthly employment is 1,338 to 1,490, but peaks at over 3,000 in August. For the three to four months surrounding the August peak, employment is well over the average, and for November through March employment is well under this average. The peak is without doubt related to the salmon fisheries and salmon processing, and total non-groundfish seafood related employment clearly overshadows the groundfish component.

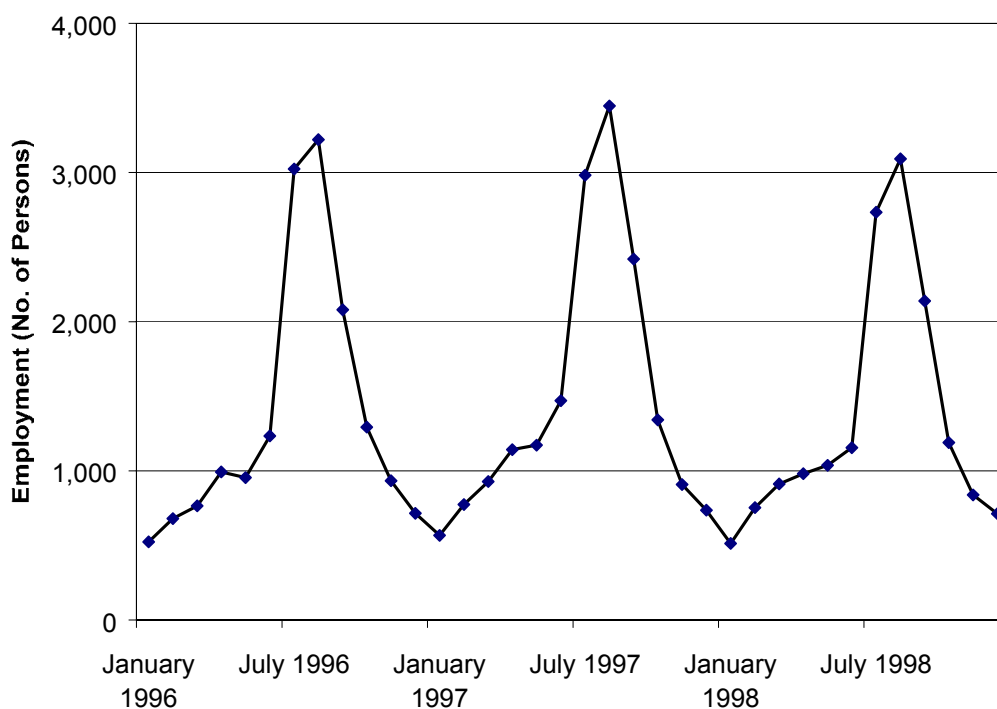
Table 3.4-8. Employment and Earnings in the Southeast Alaska Region Food and Kindred Products Manufacturing Sector, 1996–1998

Indicator	Year		
	1996	1997	1998
Annual Average Monthly Employment (No. of Persons)	1,368	1,490	1,338
Total Annual Earnings (\$Millions) ^a	28.9	35.6	34.2

^aCell values are affected by nondisclosure restrictions within the DOLWD data reporting system.

Source: DOLWD, Employment and Earnings Summary Report for Alaska and all boroughs and census areas, 1996, 1997, and 1998 reports.

Figure 3.4-2. Monthly Employment in the Southeast Alaska Region Food and Kindred Products Manufacturing Sector, 1996-1998



Source: DOLWD, Employment and Earnings Summary Report for Alaska and all boroughs and census areas, 1996, 1997, and 1998 reports.

3.4.4 Infrastructure

Communities in the Southeast Alaska region differ in the services they provide and the infrastructure that is available. The three communities of most concern here all provide at least basic services and have the basic civic infrastructure expected of most incorporated cities (Table 3.4-9). Sitka and Yakutat are both combined City and Borough governments. Petersburg is an incorporated city. Differences among them in terms of services and infrastructure are primarily related to population size. Sitka is the largest, and has the best medical facilities of the three, but also has the lowest revenue per capita of the three (but the largest overall operating budget). Yakutat has the smallest operating budget and probably the most constrained set of infrastructure and services, but has the highest revenue per capita. Petersburg is intermediate between the other two. Yakutat also derives a greater proportion of its operating budget from outside sources than does Sitka or Petersburg. For the provision of infrastructure and services there is an efficiency of scale factor (partly related to remoteness as well), and part of this probably also relates to the diversity of economic diversity present in any given community.

Table 3.4-9. Community Infrastructure and Service Providers Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Water Operator	Sewer Operator	Landfill Operator	Electric Utility	Clinic/Hospital	Law Enforcement	Fire/Rescue
Craig	City	City	City of Klawock	Alaska Power Co	Seaview Medical Center	City/State	City Volunteer Fire/EMS/Ambulance
Gustavus	Individuals; U.S. Park Service	Individuals	Community Non-Profit	Gustavus Elec Co	Gustavus Community Clinic	None (VPSO vacant)	Community Assoc Emergency Response
Hoonah	City	City	City	THREA	Hoonah Medical Clinic	City/State	City Volunteer Fire/EMS
Juneau	City & Borough	City & Borough, Individuals	Capital Landfill	Alaska Elec Light & Power	Bartlett regional Hospital, SEARHC Medical/Dental Clinic; Private practitioners	Borough/State	Borough Volunteer Fire/EMS, State Troopers
Kake	Kake Tribal Corp	City	City	THREA	Kake Health Center	City	City Volunteer Fire
Ketchikan	City & Borough	City & Borough	City	Ketchikan Public Utilities	Ketchikan General Hospital, SEARHC Clinic, Gateway Center for Human Services, U.S. Coast Guard Dispensary	City/State	Various Volunteer Fire Depts, State Troopers
Klawock	City	City	City	THREA	Alicia Roberts Medical Center	City/State	City Volunteer Fire/EMS
Metlakatla	Community	Community	Metlakatla Indian Community	Metlakatla Power & Light	Annette Island Family Medical Center	Community	Volunteer Fire/EMS/S&R
Pelican	Kake Tribal Corp	City	City	Kake Tribal	Pelican Health Clinic	State VPSO	City Volunteer Fire/EMS
Petersburg	City	City	City	Petersburg Municipal Power & Light	Petersburg Medical Center	City/State	City Volunteer Fire/EMS
Sitka	City & Borough	City & Borough	City	Sitka Electric Dept	SEARHC Mt. Edgecumbe Hospital, Sitka Community Hospital, U.S. Coast Guard Air Station	Borough/State	Borough Fire/Ambulance, USCG Medevac
Wrangell	City	City	City	Wrangell Municipal Light & Power	Wrangell Medical Center, Wrangell Health Center	City/State	City Volunteer Fire/S&R
Yakutat	City & Borough	City & Borough	Borough	City & Borough	Yakutat Community Health Center	Borough/State	Borough Volunteer Fire/EMS

Source: DCED Alaska Community Database Online. www.dced.state.ak.us/MRA/CF_COMDB.htm

3.4.5 Tax and Revenue

Table 3.4-10 provides information on types of taxes by community. Sitka, Petersburg, and Yakutat impose property taxes (6 to 10 mils), sales tax (4 to 6 percent), and an accommodations tax (4 to 6 percent). In addition, Yakutat imposes a 1 percent salmon tax and a 4 percent vehicle rental tax. In contrast to some Alaska groundfish communities in other regions, revenues directly resulting from local landings or processing of groundfish is not the basis for local taxation. Only Yakutat has a local fish tax, and it applies to salmon rather than to fish in general (and thus does not apply to groundfish). Fisheries do play a large role in producing revenue for local communities, however, through state shared taxes (as discussed below).

Table 3.4-10. Community Taxes Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Special Taxes
Craig	6.0 mils	5%	6% Liquor Tax
Gustavus	N/A	No taxing authority	N/A
Hoonah	None	5%	None
Juneau	12.02 mils	5%	7% Accommodations Tax; 3% Liquor Tax; 6% Tobacco Tax
Kake	None	5%	None
Ketchikan	5.86 mils (City); 7.5 mils (Borough)	3.5% (City); 2% (Borough)	6% Accommodations Tax
Klawock	None	5.50%	None
Metlakatla	N/A	No taxing authority	N/A
Pelican	6.0 mils	4%	6% Accommodations Tax
Petersburg	10.0 mils	6%	4% Accommodations Tax
Sitka	6.0 mils	5%	6% Accommodations Tax; Fuel Tax
Wrangell	12.0 mils	7%	\$4/Night Accommodations Tax
Yakutat	9.0 mils	4%	1% Salmon Tax; 4%; Accommodations; 4% Vehicle Rental Tax

Source: DCED Alaska Community Database Online. www.dced.state.ak.us/MRA/CF_COMDB.htm

Revenue information is presented in Table 3.4-11. Of special note is the fact that Yakutat, one of the smallest communities in the region and the smallest of the three being considered in detail here, has the highest regional per capita revenue of those three communities (and the second highest in the region). Yakutat has also benefited from a variety of non-locally funded large capital projects.

Table 3.4-11. Community Revenues (1998) Selected Communities, Southeast Alaska Region

Community	Local Tax Revenue	Subtotal Local Revenue	Subtotal Outside Revenue	Total Operating Revenue	Revenue Per Capita	Capital Project Revenue
Craig	1,842,407	3,737,881	4,260,195	7,998,076	3,729	55,459
Gustavus	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hoonah	533,636	1,903,258	4,246,638	6,149,896	6,864	79,909
Juneau	52,550,062	112,757,678	35,184,500	147,942,178	4,821	2,787,835
Kake	239,980	1,209,760	2,834,978	4,044,738	5,166	274,643
Ketchikan	10,181,221	46,201,215	3,336,173	49,537,388	5,855	718,847
Klawock	546,755	1,734,538	3,109,903	4,844,441	7,351	1,058,381
Metlakatla	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pelican	131,990	439,064	874,800	1,313,864	8,818	19,240
Petersburg	3,864,230	11,432,843	5,980,830	17,413,673	5,125	315,875
Sitka	9,245,119	27,366,937	13,693,227	41,060,164	4,677	441,965
Wrangell	2,079,442	7,359,097	10,591,130	17,950,227	6,933	1,197,594
Yakutat	735,421	3,012,035	3,046,913	6,058,948	7,480	1,029,713

Source: DCED Alaska Community Database Online. www.dced.state.ak.us/MRA/CF_COMDB.htm

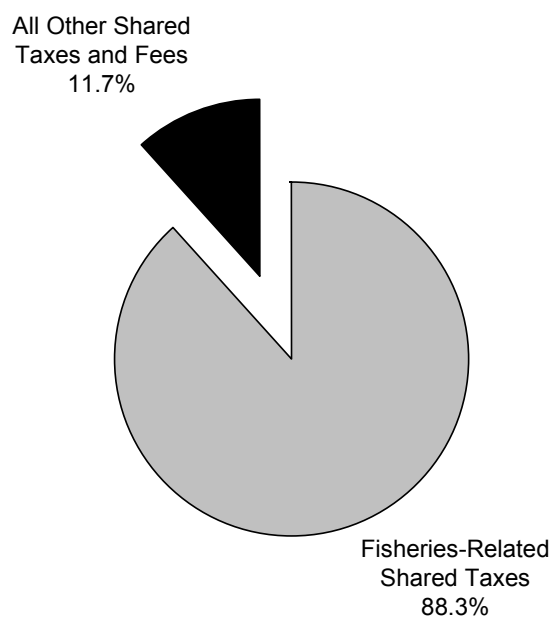
Seafood harvesting and processing revenues account for a substantial portion of the region's tax income. Table 3.4-12 depicts the revenue generated for the Southeast Alaska region for each of the shared fisheries taxes. As illustrated in Figure 3.4-3, 88 percent of the region's shared taxes and fees were fisheries-related in fiscal year 1999. The region's share of the fisheries business tax and fishery resource landing tax amounted to \$2,221,926 in that year. As Figure 3.4-4 illustrates, the shared tax revenue has decreased 12 percent from 1993, when it represented \$2,522,404 of the region's revenue.

Table 3.4-12. Fisheries-Related Shared Taxes in the Southeast Alaska Region, Fiscal Years 1993-1999

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Shared Fisheries Business Tax Revenue (\$)	2,522,404	2,512,659	3,296,430	3,076,939	2,474,641	2,711,652	2,220,587
Shared Fishery Resource Landing Tax Revenue (\$)	NA	NA	3,266	3,059	8,275	1,442	1,339
Total Fisheries-Related Shared Tax Revenue (\$)	2,522,404	2,512,659	3,299,696	3,079,998	2,482,916	2,713,094	2,221,926

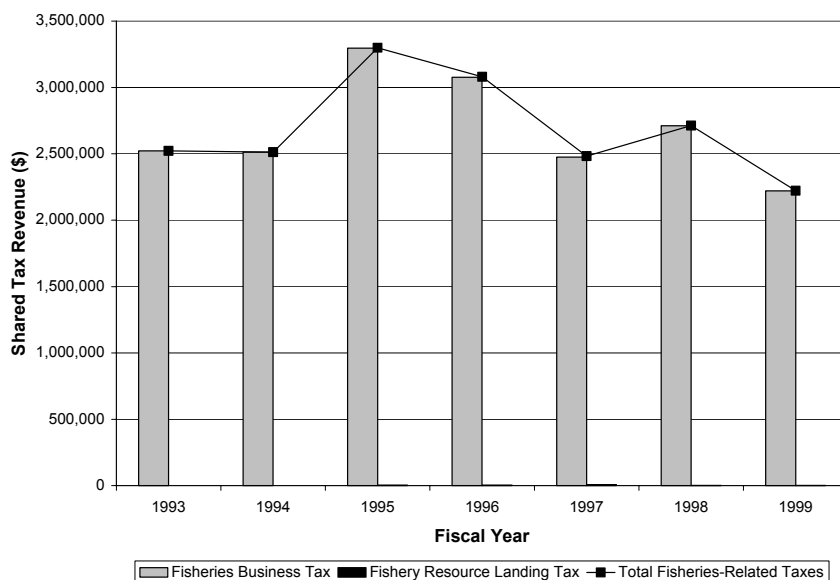
Source: ADOR, 2000.

Figure 3.4-3. Percentage of Fisheries-Related Shared Taxes and Fees in Southeast Alaska Region, Fiscal Year 1999



Source: ADOR, 2000.

Figure 3.4-4. Fisheries-related Shared Taxes in the Southeast Alaska Region, Fiscal Years 1993-1999



Source: ADOR, 2000.

Note: Fishery Resource Landing Tax shared revenue was present from 1995 to 1999 but was so minimal that it does not show up on the graph.

3.4.6 Inshore Groundfish Processing

Table 3.4-13 provides information on the number of tons of groundfish processed at shoreplants physically located within the region, reflecting the volume of fish coming ashore. Table 3.4-14 shows the number of entities processing this volume. Table 3.4-15 provides information, by species, of the processed product value at shoreplants within the region.

For the Southeast Alaska region, groundfish volume has fluctuated considerably from year-to-year over the period 1992-2000, and the number of groundfish shoreplants has declined somewhat from a peak in 1994-1996. Total value in 2000 was roughly three-quarters of that seen during the peak years. In 2000, 13 regional plants reporting groundfish processing operated in Hoonah (1), Juneau (2), Ketchikan (2), Petersburg (2), Pelican (1), Sitka (3), and Yakutat (2).

Table 3.4-13. Round Weight Tons of Groundfish Processed by Shoreplants in the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons
	SESP
1992	7.43
1993	8.28
1994	9.53
1995	6.25
1996	5.63
1997	4.80
1998	5.48
1999	4.75
2000	5.84

Source: NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 3.4-14. Number of Shoreplants in the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Shoreplants
	SESP
1992	12
1993	14
1994	16
1995	16
1996	16
1997	14
1998	15
1999	12
2000	13

Source: NMFS Blend Data, 2001

Table 3.4-15. Value of Groundfish Processed Product by Shoreplants in the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions
	SESP
1992	27.22
1993	30.51
1994	42.01
1995	40.65
1996	38.56
1997	37.16
1998	28.83
1999	26.91
2000	32.08

Source: NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001.

Table 3.4-16 provides summary information for processing occurring onshore within the region. Both volume and value are tracked.

As shown, the Southeast region has a relatively low volume of total tons processed, and a relative high value per ton, in comparison with the Aleutian and Kodiak regions. This is consistent with the different species mix seen in the region, and the absence of high volume trawling.

Table 3.4-16. Processing Summary of Southeast Alaska Region Inshore Plants, 1992-1999

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Tons ^a (1,000 mt)	23.5	24.1	25.8	18.8	15.3	23.2	24.1	20.0
Total Product ^b (1,000 mt)	8.5	8.6	9.0	7.0	6.8	8.1	9.2	7.2
Utilization Rate ^c (percent)	36.1	35.9	35.0	37.3	44.4	35.1	38.3	36.3
Product Value ^d (\$ millions)	40.3	41.3	50.8	49.6	46.5	51.5	46.7	38.0
Value per Ton ^e (\$ per mt)	1,713.1	1,713.0	1,971.6	2,637.3	3,041.9	2,222.9	1,941.1	1,900.1

Notes:

^aTotal groundfish reported tons retained and discarded (1,000 mt) from NMFS Blend Data.

^bTotal groundfish final product (1,000 mt) from NMFS Weekly Production Reports.

^cTotal final product as a percent of total groundfish reported tons (row 2 divided by row 1).

^dTotal final product value (\$ millions) from NMFS Weekly Production Reports with product prices from ADF&G Commercial Operator Annual Reports.

^eTotal value of final product per round weight ton reported (row 4 divided by row 1).

Table 3.4-17 shows employment specifically attributable to the various sectors that process groundfish in the region or, for the mobile processing sectors, are owned by residents of the region. Table 3.4-18 provide parallel information on payments to labor for the same sectors.

As shown, there is very little groundfish processing employment in the Southeast region. Employment is concentrated in the longline catcher-processor sector and the local shoreplant sector. Although in recent years employment in the longline sector has surpassed that in the shoreplant sector, payments to labor have been consistently much higher in the shoreplant sector.

Table 3.4-17. Groundfish Processing FTE Employment on At-Sea Processors Owned by Residents or Shore-Based Processors in the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	Processing FTE Employment in the Region													
	ST-CP	FT-CP	HT-CP	P-CP	L-CP	BSP-SP	APA-SP	K-SP	SC-SP	SE-SP	MS	FLT	OTHER	Total
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.76	0.00	8.18	0.00	82.46
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	a	33.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.75	0.00	0.00	a	82.12
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.92
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.86
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.61
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.71	0.00	10.27	a	84.21
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.59	0.00	0.00	a	93.48
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.03
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.20	0.00	0.00	a	113.76

Note: All employment on at-sea processors (including floaters) and administrative employment at all processors are assigned to the owners region. On-site employment at shore plants are assigned to the region in which the plant is located.

For all sectors, additional payments to labor for administrative and office personnel are assigned to the owners region.

a Added to Floaters to ensure confidentiality.

b In order to protect confidentiality, all at-sea and administrative payments to labor for this year reflect averages for the sectors are not adjusted to reflect regional differences.

Table 3.4-18. Adjusted Groundfish Processing Payments to Labor for Shoreside Processors in the Region and for At-sea Processors Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions													
	ST-CP	FT-CP	HT-CP	P-CP	L-CP	BSP-SP	APA-SP	K-SP	SC-SP	SE-SP	MS	FLT	OTHER	Total
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.37	0.00	0.30	0.00	10.24
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	a	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.60	0.00	0.00	a	11.05
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.85
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.77
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.55
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.45	0.00	0.33	a	14.24
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.53	0.00	0.00	a	12.20
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.60
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.92	0.00	0.00	a	15.71

Note: All payments to labor from at-sea processors (including floating inshore plants) are assigned to the owners region. On-site payments to labor from shore plants are assigned to the region in which the plant is located.

For all sectors, additional payments to labor for administrative and office personnel are assigned to the owners region.

a Added to Floating Inshore Processors to ensure confidentiality.

3.4.7 Processing Ownership and Activity

Table 3.4-19 provides information on processors owned by residents of the region. This information is broken out by sector for both shore based and mobile processors.

Within the Southeast region, processing ownership is concentrated in the longline catcher-processor and local shoreplant sectors. During the 1992-2000 period there has been some ownership of floating processors, but none since 1997.

Table 3.4-19. Number of Processors Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors													
	ST-CP	FT-CP	HT-CP	P-CP	L-CP	BSP-SP	APA-SP	K-SP	SC-SP	SE-SP	MS	FLT	OTHER	Total
1992	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	9
1993	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9
1994	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	11
1995	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	8
1996	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	13
1997	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	2	11
1998	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11
1999	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	10
2000	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	10

Source: NMFS Blend Data, June 2001.

The following group of four tables provides more detailed information on a species break-out basis for regionally owned processors. Table 3.4-20 provides information on the number of regionally owned processors by species by year (as processors may participate in more than one fishery, the subtotals exceed the total number of regionally owned processors). Table 3.4-21 provides information on the volume of fish, by species, processed at these plants. Table 3.4-22 displays information on the wholesale production value by species at these plants. Table 3.4-23 provides information on adjusted processing revenues, by sector, for regionally owned processors.

These tables shown that Southeast owned processors run the range of groundfish species. During 1999 and 2000 all 10 reporting entities ran ARSO, flatfish, and Pacific cod, while pollock was run by 7 or 8 processors. Pacific cod dominates in volume, with a secondary emphasis on ARSO. During 1992-2000, ARSO and Pacific cod have each been the higher production value species in some years. Processing revenues have been higher for regionally owned shoreplants than any other processing sector, but only marginally for some years.

Table 3.4-20. Number of Processors Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, by Groundfish Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	9	8	5	6	9
1993	9	8	7	5	9
1994	11	11	10	4	11
1995	8	7	7	4	8
1996	11	9	10	5	13
1997	11	9	8	5	11
1998	11	10	8	7	11
1999	10	10	10	8	10
2000	10	10	10	7	10

Source: NMFS Blend Data, 2001

Table 3.4-21. Round Weight Tons Processed at Processors Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, by Groundfish Species, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	0.89	0.15	7.04	0.19	8.27
1993	1.66	0.48	6.28	0.54	8.96
1994	1.84	0.23	7.61	0.49	10.18
1995	1.16	0.19	5.94	0.24	7.52
1996	2.01	0.56	6.62	0.19	9.38
1997	2.27	0.50	7.63	0.26	10.66
1998	2.40	0.56	6.77	0.20	9.93
1999	2.41	0.52	7.97	0.25	11.14
2000	3.17	0.50	10.26	0.44	14.37

Note: Values include "Ghost" processors.

Source: NMFS Blend and Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001

Table 3.4-22. Wholesale Production Value for Processors Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	1.21	0.00	5.61	0.00	6.82
1993	3.18	0.43	4.49	0.00	8.09
1994	5.27	0.02	5.89	0.09	11.27
1995	3.66	0.02	3.88	0.00	7.56
1996	10.27	0.32	4.91	0.00	15.50
1997	12.82	0.38	4.44	0.00	17.64
1998	9.01	0.34	6.06	0.04	15.45
1999	8.09	0.45	9.54	0.04	18.12
2000	12.19	0.34	12.31	0.08	24.91

Note: Values include "Ghost" processors.

Source: NMFS Weekly Production Reports Data, June 2001

Table 3.4-23. Adjusted Groundfish Processing Revenues at Processors Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions													
	ST-CP	FT-CP	HT-CP	P-CP	L-CP	BSP-SP	APA-SP	K-SP	SC-SP	SE-SP	MS	FLT	OTHER	Total
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.86	0.00	6.82
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	a	3.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.46	0.00	0.00	a	8.09
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.27
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.01	7.56
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.68	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.50
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.05	0.00	0.96	a	17.64
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.76	0.00	0.00	a	15.45
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.12
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.92	0.00	0.00	a	24.91

a Added to Floating Inshore Processors to ensure confidentiality.

b Due to confidentiality restrictions, all values for this year reflect averages for the processor classes and are not adjusted to reflect regional differences.

Source: Estimated by Northern Economics

3.4.8 Vessel Ownership and Activity

Tables 3.4-24 through 3.4-26 provide general descriptive information on regionally owned catcher vessels. Table 3.4-24 shows the number of vessels within the length and gear based sector classes as defined in the sector profiles section (Section 2) of this document. Table 3.4-25 contains information the number of catcher vessels by species group (as an individual vessel typically participates in more than one fishery, the subtotals exceed the total number of regionally owned vessels). Table 3.4-26 provides information on the number of vessels owned within the region based strictly on vessel size (irrespective of gear type).

As shown, catcher vessel ownership in the Southeast region is heavily concentrated (nearly two-thirds of all vessels in 2000) in the fixed gear 33-59' vessel class. Very few trawl vessels are locally owned, and none over 60'. Fixed gear vessels equal to or less than 32' outnumber those of all other classes combined (except the larger fixed gear vessels). Most vessels target ARSO, and somewhat less than half as many report landings of Pacific cod. Relatively few vessels report landings of flatfish (3 percent of all regional vessels in 2000) or pollock (2 percent in 2000). Examined by length only, regionally owned vessels are shown clustering between 33 and 59 feet.

Table 3.4-24. Number of Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Vessels										
	TCV BSP ≥ 125	TCV BSP 60-124	TCV Div. AFA	TCV Non- AFA	TCV < 60	PCV	LCV	FGCV 33-59	FGCV ≤ 32	GHOST	Total
1992	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	357	28	94	503
1993	0	0	0	0	4	0	16	318	21	112	471
1994	0	0	0	0	2	0	19	341	18	84	464
1995	0	0	0	0	3	0	22	266	12	121	424
1996	0	0	0	0	3	0	21	256	10	133	423
1997	0	0	0	0	2	3	19	245	7	124	400
1998	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	216	7	99	344
1999	0	0	0	0	3	2	19	214	7	107	352
2000	0	0	0	0	3	4	18	205	9	84	323

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish-Ticket and NMFS Observer Data. June, 2001.

Table 3.4-25. Number of Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Vessels				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	475	13	191	6	503
1993	434	6	176	8	471
1994	440	8	106	2	464
1995	393	14	147	7	424
1996	399	15	165	9	423
1997	374	9	168	20	400
1998	331	10	140	19	344
1999	332	15	159	14	352
2000	309	11	138	7	323

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

Table 3.4-26. Number of Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, by Vessel Length, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Vessels															Total
	≤20'	21'-24'	25'-28'	29'-32'	33'-39'	40'-44'	45'-49'	50'-54'	55'-59'	60'-79'	80'-94'	95'-109'	110'-124'	125'-139'	(blank)	
1992	3	7	13	38	130	105	114	32	38	21	2	0	0	0	0	503
1993	5	5	11	35	134	91	107	28	37	18	0	0	0	0	0	471
1994	2	5	5	26	123	92	121	30	41	17	2	0	0	0	0	464
1995	3	4	9	24	101	86	93	32	44	21	3	0	0	0	4	424
1996	2	5	8	28	90	84	81	37	67	16	5	0	0	0	0	423
1997	5	2	12	26	84	69	71	40	67	16	5	2	1	0	0	400
1998	1	3	10	18	62	63	66	35	64	18	4	0	0	0	0	344
1999	5	5	5	20	64	61	59	37	72	17	4	2	0	1	0	352
2000	4	4	7	11	55	58	57	34	70	15	5	2	0	1	0	323

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

Table 3.4-27 displays information on employment on catcher vessels owned by regional residents, by gear/length class. Table 3.4-28 provides payment to labor information broken out by gear/length class, and Table 3.4-29 provides data on payments to labor on vessels broken out by species group.

As shown, catcher vessel employment is heavily concentrated in the FGCV 33-99' class (84 percent of all catcher vessel employment in 2000). Payments to labor also are concentrated in this class, but not as heavily (71 percent of regional total in 2000). Longline catcher vessels, though only accounting for 9 percent of employment, accounted for 22 percent of payments to labor. Examined by species, ARSO is dominant, accounting for 95 percent of payments to labor in 2000. Vessel effort is concentrated in the Eastern GOA (96 percent of vessels in 2000), with a secondary emphasis in the central GOA (14 percent in 2000). Pacific cod follows this pattern, pollock effort is more evenly distributed across regions.

Table 3.4-27. Number of Crewmembers on Catcher Vessels Owned by Resident of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Crewmembers									
	TCV BSP ≥ 125	TCV BSP 60-124	TCV Div. AFA	TCV Non-AFA	TCV < 60	PCV	LCV	FGCV 33-59	FGCV ≤ 32	Total
1992	0	0	0	0	8	0	121	1,428	112	1,669
1993	0	0	0	0	16	0	88	1,272	84	1,460
1994	0	0	0	0	8	0	105	1,364	72	1,549
1995	0	0	0	0	12	0	121	1,064	48	1,245
1996	0	0	0	0	12	0	110	1,028	40	1,190
1997	0	0	0	0	8	17	99	984	28	1,136
1998	0	0	0	0	8	0	94	876	28	1,006
1999	0	0	0	0	12	11	88	868	28	1,007
2000	0	0	0	0	12	22	88	828	36	986

Source: Estimates developed by Northern Economics based on vessel counts from CFEC/ADF&G Fish-Ticket and NMFS Observer Data.

Table 3.4-28. Groundfish Payments to Labor on Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, by Sector, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions										Total
	TCV BSP ≥ 125	TCV BSP 60-124	TCV Div. AFA	TCV Non-AFA	TCV < 60	PCV	LCV	FGCV 33-59	FGCV ≤ 32	GHOST	
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.01	6.66	0.13	0.02	7.95
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.63	6.68	0.16	0.03	7.70
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.87	9.42	0.13	0.02	10.58
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	2.48	7.94	0.05	0.03	10.66
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	2.29	7.49	0.07	0.03	10.11
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.18	2.80	6.57	0.03	0.03	9.77
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	1.52	4.79	0.03	0.03	6.53
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.09	1.31	5.31	0.03	0.05	7.07
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.21	2.10	6.65	0.06	0.03	9.40

Note: Estimated by multiplying the number of vessels associated with the region by the regionally weighted average payments to labor—using actual value for each region would compromise confidentiality.

Table 3.4-29. Payments to Labor for Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				Total
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	
1992	7.57	0.00	0.37	0.00	7.95
1993	7.43	0.02	0.25	0.00	7.70
1994	10.45	0.00	0.12	a	10.58
1995	10.49	0.00	0.17	0.00	10.66
1996	9.81	0.01	0.29	0.00	10.11
1997	9.41	0.01	0.35	0.00	9.77
1998	6.29	0.02	0.22	0.00	6.53
1999	6.59	0.01	0.46	0.00	7.07
2000	8.91	0.01	0.47	0.02	9.40

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

^a Combined with value of FLAT to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs from this region that reported catching these species during the year.

Table 3.4-30. Number of Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Vessels					
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	Total
1992	3	9	21	68	489	503
1993	4	3	3	44	455	471
1994	2	4	3	20	454	464
1995	9	10	13	63	417	424
1996	6	6	11	61	420	423
1997	3	6	7	50	396	400
1998	2	4	8	47	338	344
1999	6	7	7	48	342	352
2000	11	11	8	46	310	323

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

Table 3.4-31. Number of Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of Southeast Alaska Region with Pacific Cod and Pollock Landings by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Vessels												
	PCOD						PLCK						PCOD & PLCK Total
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	PCOD Total	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	PLCK Total	
1992	0	7	5	15	173	191	0	0	0	0	6	6	192
1993	1	0	3	5	170	176	0	0	0	0	8	8	176
1994	0	3	3	5	101	106	0	0	0	1	1	2	106
1995	1	3	1	13	134	147	0	0	0	1	6	7	147
1996	0	1	0	9	159	165	0	0	0	3	7	9	165
1997	0	2	1	9	161	168	0	0	0	1	19	20	168
1998	0	1	1	11	130	140	0	0	0	2	17	19	140
1999	2	3	3	11	146	159	0	1	2	1	10	14	159
2000	6	8	3	16	118	138	0	3	3	2	2	7	138

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

Table 3.4-32 provides information on the resident catcher vessel fleet in terms of the value of the retained harvest by FMP subarea. Table 3.4-33 details this information of pollock and Pacific cod specifically.

Similar to the volume data, the value data highlight the importance of the Eastern GOA area to the Southeast region resident fleet in the years since 1992. In 2000, the Eastern GOA accounted for 72 percent of total ex-vessel value for these vessels. The Central GOA represented 22 percent of total value. Examining location of Pacific cod and pollock harvest. Confidentiality restrictions prevent detailed analysis.

Table 3.4-32. Ex-Vessel Value of Harvest by Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions					
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	Total
1992	a	0.08	0.75	3.44	15.35	19.87
1993	0.04	b	b	2.85	16.35	19.24
1994	a	0.03	b	1.18	25.22	26.44
1995	0.11	0.14	0.54	5.16	20.70	26.65
1996	0.09	0.06	0.56	5.31	19.27	25.29
1997	a	0.10	0.37	5.76	18.17	24.42
1998	a	0.12	0.31	4.22	11.66	16.32
1999	0.15	0.16	0.70	4.07	12.59	17.67
2000	0.40	0.56	0.56	5.08	16.91	23.51

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

^a Combined with value from BS to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs from this region that reported catching these species during the year.^b Combined with value from CG to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs from this region that reported catching these species during the year.**Table 3.4-33. Ex-Vessel Value of Pacific Cod and Pollock Landings by Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region by FMP Subarea, 1992-2000**

Year	\$Millions												
	PCOD						PLCK						PCOD & PLCK Total
	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	PCOD Total	AI	BS	WG	CG	EG	PLCK Total	
1992	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.40	0.33	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93
1993	a	0.00	a	0.28	0.33	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62
1994	0.00	a	a	0.19	0.12	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	c	c	c	0.31
1995	a	a	a	0.34	0.09	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	b	0.00	0.00	0.43
1996	0.00	a	0.00	0.44	0.29	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	b	0.01	0.01	0.74
1997	0.00	a	a	0.62	0.26	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	b	0.01	0.01	0.88
1998	0.00	a	a	0.39	0.15	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	b	0.01	0.01	0.55
1999	a	a	a	0.94	0.21	1.15	0.00	b	b	b	0.01	0.01	1.16
2000	0.08	0.25	a	0.64	0.22	1.18	0.00	c	c	c	c	0.04	1.22

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

^a Combined with value of CG to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs in the region that reported catching these species in this subarea during the year.^b Combined with value of EG to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs in the region that reported catching these species in this subarea during the year.^c Data omitted to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs in the region that reported catching these species in this subarea during the year.

Table 3.4-34 provides information on value of harvest broken out by gear and length vessel class. Table 3.4-35 provides information on retained catch by regionally owned catcher vessels, by groundfish species. Table 3.4-36 provides parallel value information for these vessels.

Several features of the Southeast region owned fleet are apparent from these tables. The highest value, by far comes from the FGCV 33-59' sector. ARSO species accounted for 72 percent of volume and 95 percent of value of the regional groundfish fleet in 2000.

Table 3.4-34. Ex-Vessel Value of Catcher Vessels by Sector from the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	Value of Catcher Vessels by Sector (\$Millions)										Total
	TCV BSP ≥ 125	TCV BSP 60-124	TCV Div. AFA	TCV Non-AFA	TCV < 60	PCV	LCV	FGCV 33-59	FGCV ≤ 32	GHOST	
1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	2.52	16.64	0.33	0.06	19.87
1993	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	1.58	16.71	0.41	0.06	19.24
1994	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	2.18	23.55	0.32	0.05	26.44
1995	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	6.20	19.85	0.12	0.08	26.65
1996	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	5.73	18.73	0.17	0.08	25.29
1997	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.45	7.00	16.43	0.08	0.06	24.42
1998	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	3.80	11.98	0.08	0.07	16.32
1999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.23	3.28	13.27	0.08	0.12	17.67
2000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.53	5.24	16.63	0.15	0.08	23.51

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish-Ticket and NMFS Observer Data, June, 2001.

Note: Ex-vessel values shown reflect the adjusted average earned by each class multiplied by the number of vessels owned by residents of the region. Regional adjustment factors were employed to account for relative productivity differences among regions.

Table 3.4-35. Retained Tons of Groundfish by Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Thousands of Tons				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	7.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	9.4
1993	8.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	9.5
1994	8.1	0.0	0.7	a	8.9
1995	6.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	7.4
1996	5.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.0
1997	4.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.6
1998	4.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	6.1
1999	4.3	0.1	1.9	0.0	6.3
2000	4.7	0.0	1.6	0.2	6.5

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

Note: Values for Ghost Vessels have been included in the data set in order to minimize instances where data can not be reported due to NMFS confidentiality provisions. In all cases the values for Ghost Vessels are negligible.

^a Combined with tons of FLAT to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs from this region that reported catching these species during the year.

Table 3.4-36. Ex-Vessel Value of Harvest by Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	ARSO	FLAT	PCOD	PLCK	Total
1992	18.93	0.01	0.93	0.00	19.87
1993	18.57	0.06	0.62	0.00	19.24
1994	26.13	0.00	0.31	a	26.44
1995	26.22	0.00	0.43	0.00	26.65
1996	24.53	0.02	0.73	0.01	25.29
1997	23.53	0.01	0.88	0.01	24.42
1998	15.73	0.04	0.54	0.01	16.32
1999	16.48	0.03	1.15	0.01	17.67
2000	22.27	0.02	1.18	0.04	23.51

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

Note: Values for Ghost Vessels have been included in the data set in order to minimize instances where data can not be reported due to NMFS confidentiality provisions. In all cases the values for Ghost Vessels are negligible.

^a Combined with value of FLAT to protect the confidentiality of the small number of CVs from this region that reported catching these species during the year.

Table 3.4-37 provides information on the specific location of the regionally owned fleet. This, in turn, provides an indication of the subregional distribution of catcher vessel-related harvest volume and value as well as employment.

As shown for the Southeast region, Sitka, Petersburg, and Juneau dominate in terms of percentage of total harvest value, as well as the number of vessels per community. Sitka residents own 29 percent of the regionally owned fleet, while Petersburg and Juneau account for 16 and 13 percent, respectively. Sitka, Petersburg, and Juneau account for similar proportions of the harvest value of the regional fleet. Outside of these three communities, only Ketchikan (at 7 percent of vessels and value) accounts for more than 5 percent of either the total regional vessels or total regional vessel harvest value.

Table 3.4-37. Community Rankings by Alaska Groundfish Catcher Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1992-2000

City	Total Value a	No. of Vessels
	Percent of Region Total	
Sitka	29.6	28.6
Petersburg	17.4	16.1
Juneau	13.3	13.3
Ketchikan	6.7	6.9
Pelican	4.2	4.1
Craig	3.7	4.0
Hoonah	3.5	3.8
Haines	3.2	4.0
Port Alexander	2.6	1.9
Wrangell	2.6	2.7
Douglas	2.4	2.7
Auke Bay	1.6	1.8
Gustavus	1.5	1.4
Elfin Cove	1.5	1.8
Ward Cove	1.5	1.1
Yakutat	0.8	1.0
Edna Bay	0.6	0.7
Metlakatla	0.6	0.7
Hydaburg	0.5	0.7
Klawock	0.5	0.5
Tenakee	0.5	0.5
Kake	0.4	0.5
Angeon	0.2	0.3
Thorne Bay	0.2	0.3
Meyers Chuck	0.1	0.1
Kasaan	0.0	0.1
Point Baker	0.0	0.1
Hyder	0.0	0.1

Note: Communities are ranked based on each community's percent of the historical total value for the region.

a Total value percentage for each community is based on average revenue of each catcher vessel by type and adjusted using regional-adjustment factor.

Source: Calculated by Northern Economics using CFEC/ADF&G Fish Ticket Data, July 2001

3.4.9 Harvest Diversity

Table 3.4-38 provides information on the relative value of groundfish and non-groundfish species (salmon, crab, halibut, other) to regionally owned catcher vessels for the years 1999 and 2000. In addition to showing annual totals, this information is presented on a monthly basis to show the 'annual round' of the fisheries, and to allow a consideration of the changing relative importance of the different species complexes during different times of the year. Table 3.4-39 provides a summary break-out of the relative value of non-groundfish species on an annual basis for the period 1992-2000.

Figures 3.4-5 and 3.4-6 depicted the same information. This provides an easy comparison of the relative worth to owners of these species. Table 3.4-40 provides a count of regionally owned groundfish vessels participating in the non-groundfish fisheries by species for 1992-2000, which is illustrated in Figure 3.4-7. As individual vessels typically participate in more than one fishery, the subtotals exceed the total number of regionally owned vessels.

For the Southeast region in 1999, as shown, groundfish accounted for 25 percent of total value, and halibut accounted for 28 percent of total value for these vessels. Salmon comprised 25 percent, crab 12 percent, and “other” 10 percent of total value respectively. (2000 data are problematic because halibut figures are missing from the available data set.) Among the non-groundfish species, salmon and halibut were the most valuable different years from 1992 to 2000. In terms of vessel participation, most groundfish vessels engage in the salmon, halibut, and “other” non-groundfish fisheries, and in recent years about one-quarter of the fleet also participated in the crab fishery.

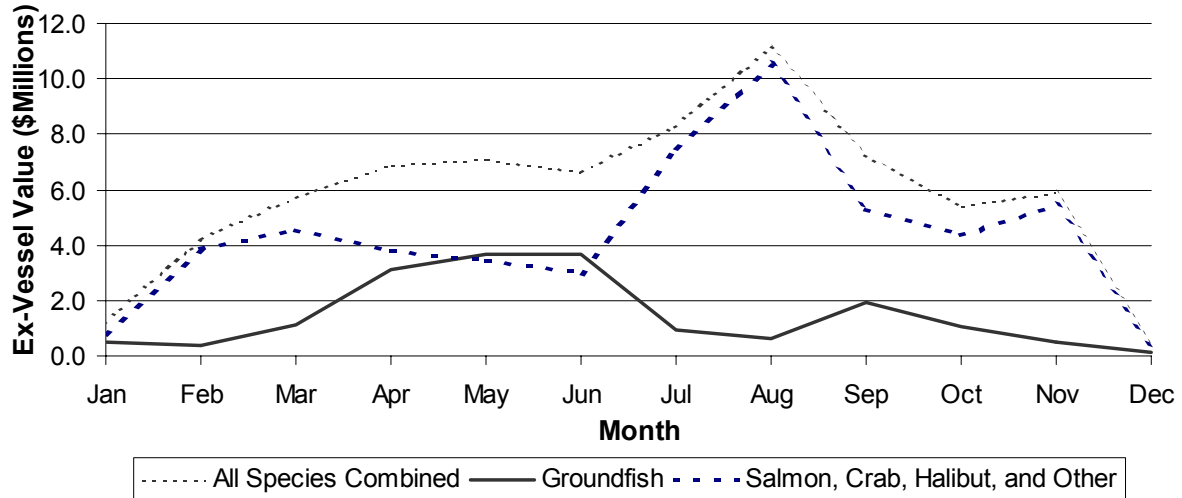
Table 3.4-38. Ex-Vessel Harvest Value of Groundfish, Salmon, Crab, Halibut, and Other Species by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, by Month, 1999-2000

Year	Species	\$Millions												Total
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
1999	Salmon	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.25	6.17	9.34	1.11	0.09	0.13	0.01	17.26
	Crab	0.58	3.79	1.17	0.48	0.09	0.29	0.28	0.08	0.00	0.78	1.14	0.02	8.69
	Halibut	0.00	0.00	2.49	3.26	3.20	2.45	0.91	1.10	1.23	1.52	3.22	0.00	19.38
	Other	0.06	0.03	0.83	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.01	2.98	1.95	0.92	0.30	7.22
	Groundfish	0.50	0.40	1.13	3.13	3.68	3.68	0.91	0.60	1.95	1.07	0.52	0.10	17.67
2000	Salmon	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.62	4.47	3.82	0.39	0.06	0.05	0.01	9.61
	Crab	0.01	2.32	0.69	1.68	0.69	0.19	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.77	0.36	0.00	6.91
	Halibut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Other	0.02	0.02	0.83	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.00	3.44	2.24	0.71	0.27	7.86
	Groundfish	0.53	0.60	0.80	6.26	5.66	3.30	1.09	1.25	2.76	0.80	0.36	0.08	23.51

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets from NPFMC, June 2001

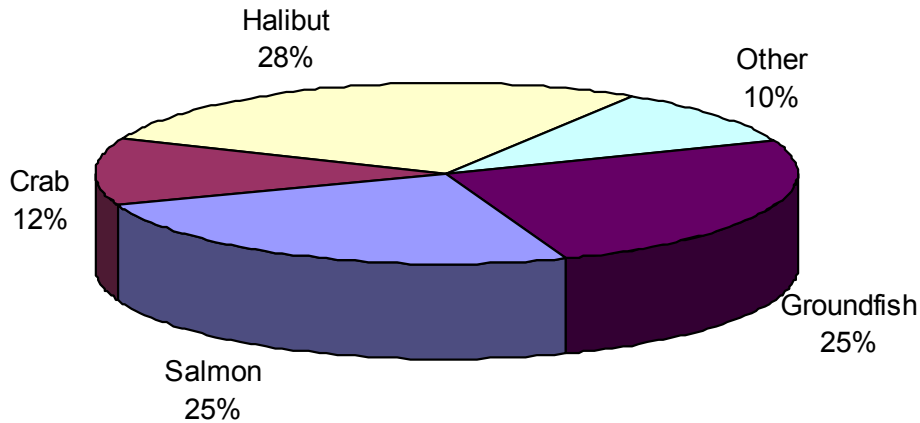
Note: Halibut data missing for 2000.

Figure 3.4-5. Ex-Vessel Harvest Value of Groundfish, Salmon, Crab, Halibut, and Other Species by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1999



Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001.

Figure 3.4-6. Percent of Total Ex-Vessel Harvest Value by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, 1999



Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001.

Table 3.4-39. Ex-Vessel Value of Non-Groundfish Harvested by Groundfish Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region, by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions				
	Salmon	Crab	Halibut	Other	Total
1992	23.99	4.28	9.31	5.75	43.33
1993	20.81	3.11	11.41	5.64	40.97
1994	25.70	5.19	16.95	7.54	55.38
1995	14.89	6.95	13.77	8.09	43.70
1996	13.53	3.73	17.19	11.69	46.14
1997	14.46	5.13	20.51	11.69	51.80
1998	12.48	3.76	12.57	7.32	36.14
1999	17.26	8.69	19.38	7.22	52.56
2000	9.61	6.91	0.00	7.86	24.38

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets from NPFMC, June 2001

Note: Halibut missing from 2000 data set.

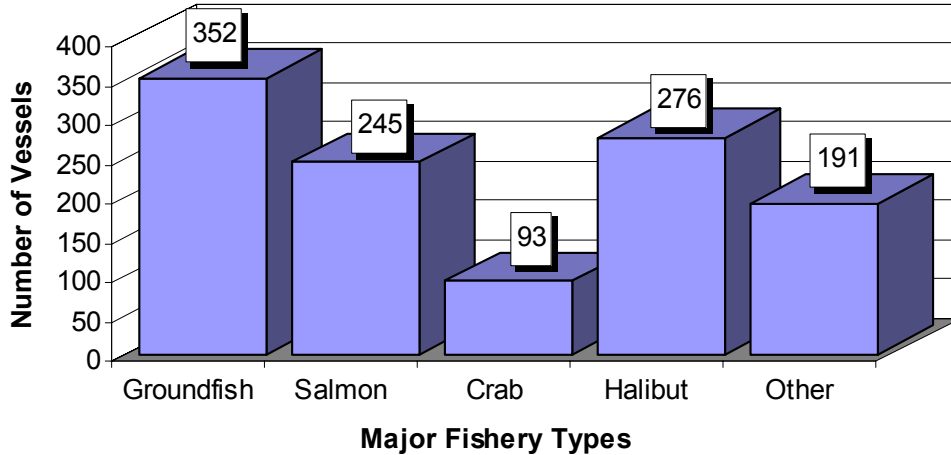
Table 3.4-40. Number of Groundfish Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region Participating in Non-Groundfish Fisheries, by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Vessels				
	Salmon	Crab	Halibut	Other	Total
1992	364	108	481	300	499
1993	368	113	445	252	461
1994	348	103	432	251	460
1995	305	95	359	264	419
1996	295	91	334	231	407
1997	276	98	310	233	383
1998	237	87	262	201	331
1999	245	93	276	191	336
2000	219	84	0	179	280

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets from NPFMC, July 2001

Note: Halibut missing from 2000 data set.

Figure 3.4-7. Number of Groundfish Vessels Owned by Residents of the Southeast Alaska Region Participating in Non-Groundfish Fisheries, by Species, 1999



Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001.

3.4.10 Processing Diversity

Table 3.4-41 provides information on processor diversity across groundfish, salmon, crab, halibut, and other non-groundfish fisheries by enumerating processors present in the region. Table 3.4-42 displays information on ex-vessel value paid by all shorebased processors in the region, using the same species grouping as in the previous table. Figures 3.4-8 and 3.4-9 illustrate these same data.

For the Southeast region, in 1999, 83 percent of processors ran salmon, 55 percent ran halibut, 44 percent ran groundfish, 37 percent ran crab, and 59 percent ran “other” non-groundfish. (2000 data are problematic for analysis because halibut is missing from the data set.) In terms of value, salmon accounted for 52 percent of the total regional ex-vessel value paid by processors, halibut accounted for 16 percent, groundfish 16 percent, crab 8 percent, and other non-groundfish totaled 7 percent.

Table 3.4-41. Total Number of Groundfish and Non-Groundfish Shorebased Processors in Southeast Alaska Region by Species, 1992-2000

Year	Number of Processors					
	Groundfish	Salmon	Crab	Halibut	Other	Total
1992	32	49	21	38	36	58
1993	29	50	20	38	30	59
1994	31	51	20	36	32	63
1995	35	56	24	41	39	66
1996	36	60	25	39	46	77
1997	34	54	32	38	42	68
1998	30	60	29	37	42	74
1999	28	53	24	35	38	64
2000	30	57	21	0	38	68

Notes: Includes all shore based facilities in the region including facilities that did not process groundfish. Data for halibut in 2000 were not available in time for inclusion.

Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish-Ticket and NMFS Observer Data. June, 2001.

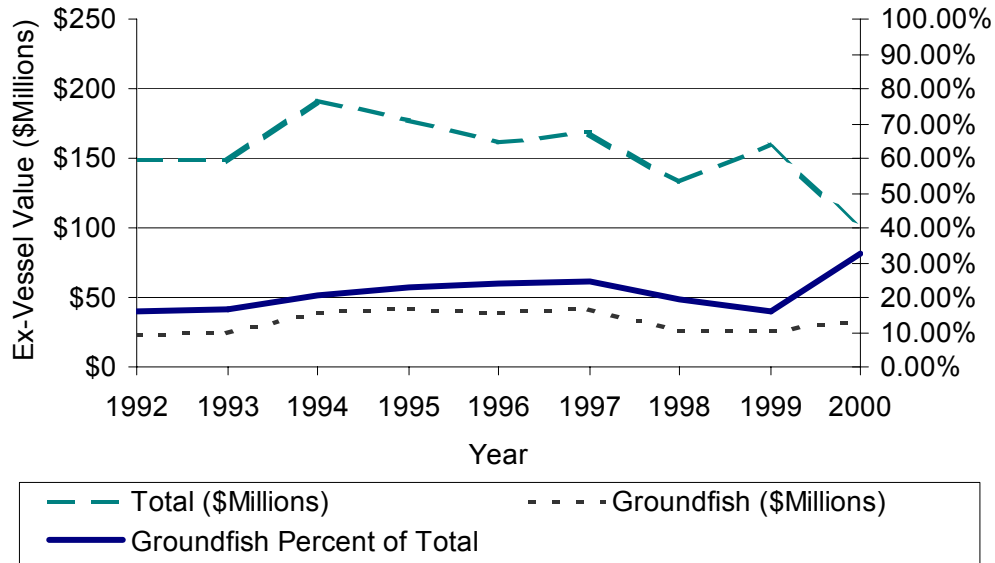
Table 3.4-42. Ex-Vessel Value Paid by All Processors In Southeast Alaska Region by Species, 1992-2000

Year	\$Millions					
	Groundfish	Salmon	Crab	Halibut	Other	Total
1992	23.5	98.0	8.4	12.3	6.3	148.5
1993	24.4	93.6	6.6	16.8	7.3	148.7
1994	39.1	111.3	9.5	23.4	8.1	191.4
1995	40.8	86.2	17.7	19.9	11.9	176.5
1996	38.7	73.4	9.8	25.6	13.6	161.0
1997	41.5	71.6	13.6	32.7	8.5	168.0
1998	25.8	71.2	9.5	18.9	6.9	132.2
1999	26.0	83.8	12.5	26.4	10.9	159.6
2000	32.3	49.1	9.1	0.0	8.3	98.7

Notes: Includes all shore based facilities in the region including facilities that did not process groundfish. Data for halibut in 2000 were not available in time for inclusion.

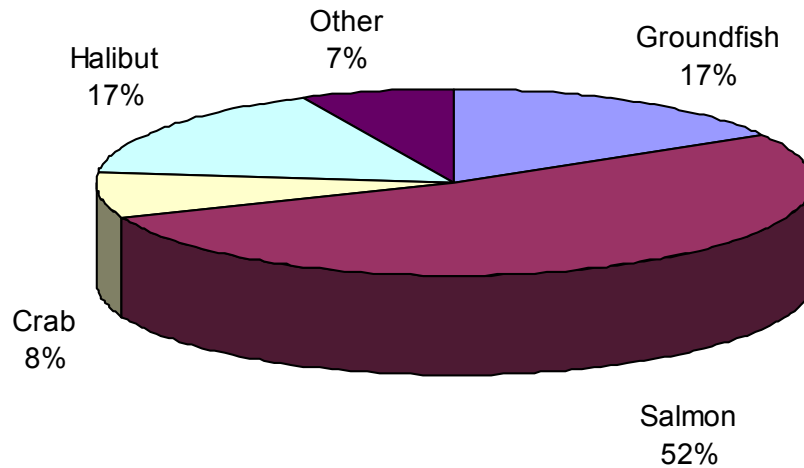
Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish-Ticket and NMFS Observer Data. June, 2001.

Figure 3.4-8. Ex-Vessel Value Paid by All Processors in Southeast Alaska Region, by Species, 1999



Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001.

Figure 3.4-9. Percent total of Ex-Vessel Value Paid by All Processors in Southeast Alaska Region, by Species, 1999



Source: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001.

3.4.11 Subsistence in the Southeast Alaska Region

Subsistence utilization in the regionally important groundfish communities of Petersburg, Sitka, and Yakutat are presented in this section. Total utilization ranges between about 200 and 400 pounds per capita in these communities, with groundfish making up between one and five percent of the total subsistence resources consumed.

Residents of Petersburg are reported to harvest and consume about 198 pounds of subsistence resource per capita, based on a 1987 survey of an estimated 1,123 year round households for a total ADF&G effective population of 3,739 individuals (ADF&G 2000). Of the subsistence resource total, 23 percent was salmon, 22 percent was non-salmon fish, 29 percent was land mammals, 2 percent was birds and eggs, 19 percent was marine invertebrates, and 4 percent was vegetation. Various groundfish are a component of the non-salmon fish and average about 2 percent of the total (3.5 pounds per capita). The major contributors to this component are cod and rockfish.

Residents of Sitka are reported to harvest and consume about 205 pounds of subsistence resource per capita, based on a 1996 survey of an estimated 3,053 year round households for a total ADF&G effective population of 8535 individuals (ADF&G 2000). Of the subsistence resource total, 28 percent was salmon, 26 percent was non-salmon fish, 25 percent was land mammals, 4 percent was marine mammals, 13 percent was marine invertebrates, and 3 percent was vegetation. Various groundfish are a component of the non-salmon fish, and average about 5 percent of the total (9.9 pounds per capita). The major contributors to this component are rockfish (5 pounds) and greenling (3 pounds).

Residents of Yakutat are reported to harvest and consume about 398 pounds of subsistence resource per capita, based on a 1987 survey of an estimated 169 year round households for a total ADF&G effective population of 589 individuals (ADF&G 2000). Of the subsistence resource total, 54 percent was salmon, 19 percent was non-salmon fish, 4 percent was land mammals, 8 percent was marine mammals, 1 percent was birds and eggs, 10 percent was marine invertebrates, and 4 percent was vegetation. Various groundfish are a component of the non-salmon fish, and average about 1 percent of the total (5 pounds per capita). The major contributors to this component are flounder (2.5 pounds), cod (1.5 pounds), and rockfish (1 pound).

